The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, August 15, 1795. Number

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ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE.——No. I.

IT was to have been foreſeen, that the treaty which Mr. Jay was charged to negociate with Great-Britain, whenever it ſhould appear, would have to contend with many perverſe diſpoſitions and ſome honeſt prejudices. That there was no meaſure in which the government could engage ſo little likely to be viewed according to its intrinſic merits—ſo very likely to encounter miſconception, jealouſy, and unreaſonable diſlike. For this many reaſons may be aſſigned.

It is only to know the vanity and vindictiveneſs of human nature, to be convinced that while this generation laſts there will always exiſt among us men irreconcileable to our preſent national conſtitution; embittered in their animoſity, in proportion to the ſucceſs of its operation and the diſappointment of their inauſpicious predictions. It is a material inference from this, that ſuch men will watch with Lynx's eyes for opportunities of diſcrediting the proceedings of the government, and will diſplay a hoſtile and malignant zeal upon every occaſion, where they think there are any prepoſſeſſions of the community to favor their enterprizes. The treaty with Great-Britain was too fruitful an occaſion not to call for their activity.

It is only to conſult the hiſtory of nations to perceive, that every country, at all times, is curſed by the exiſtence of men, who, actuated by an irregular ambition, ſcruple nothing which they imagine will contribute to their own advancement and importance. In monarchies, ſupple courtiers; in republics, fawning or turbulent demagogues, worſhiping ſtill the idol power wherever placed, whether in the hands of a prince or of the people, and trafficking in the weakneſſes, vices, frailties, or prejudices of the one or the other. It was to have been expected, that ſuch men, counting more on the paſſions than on the reaſon of their fellow citizen, and anticipating that the treaty would have to ſtruggle with prejudices, would be diſpoſed to make an alliance with popular diſcontent, to nouriſh it, and to preſs into the ſervice of their particular views.

It was not to have been doubted, that there would be one or more foreign powers indiſpoſed to a meaſure which accommodated our differences with Great-Britain, and laid the foundation of future good underſtanding, merely becauſe it had that effect.

Nations are never content to confine their rivalſhips and enmity to themſelves. It is their uſual policy to diſſeminate them as widely as they can, regardleſs how far it may interfere with the tranquility or happineſs of the nations which they are able to influence. Whatever pretenſions may be made, the world is yet remote from the ſpectacle of that juſt and generous policy, whether in the cabinets of republics or of kings, which would diſpoſe one nation in its intercourſes with another, ſatisfied with a due proportion of privileges and benefits to ſee that other purſue freely, its true intereſt, with regard to a third; though at the expence of no engagement, or in violation of any rule of friendly procedure. It was natural that the contrary ſpirit ſhould produce efforts of foreign counteraction to the treaty, and it was certain that the partizans of the counteracting power would ſecond its efforts by all the means which they thought calculated to anſwer the end.

It was known, that the reſentment produced with our revolution war with Britain had never been entirely extinguiſhed, and that recent injuries had rekindled the flame with additional violence. It was a natural conſequence of this that many ſhould be diſinclined to any amicable arrangement with Great-Britain, and that many others ſhould be prepared to acquieſce only in a treaty which ſhould preſent advantages of ſo ſtriking and preponderate a kind, as it was not reaſonable to expect could be obtained under the coercion of ſuch a ſituation, would have been a ſhort prelude of a ſpeedy rupture to get rid of them.

Unfortunately too the ſuppoſition of that ſituatiou has ſerved to foſter exaggerated expectations, and the abſurd deluſion to this moment prevails, notwithſtanding the plain evidence to the contrary, which is deducible from the high and haughty ground ſtill maintained by Great-Britain againſt victorious France.

It was not to be miſtaken that an enthuſiaſm for France and her revolution throughout all its wonderful viciſſitudes has continued to poſſeſs the minds of the great body of the people of this country, and it was to be inferred that this ſentiment would prediſpoſe to a jealouſy of any agreement or treaty with her moſt perſevering competition—a jealouſy ſo exceſſive as would give the fulleſt ſcope to inſidious arts to perplex and miſlead the public opinion. It was well underſtood, that a numerous party among us, though diſapproving the deſign, becauſe the avowal would defeat it, have been ſteadily endeavoring to make the United States a party in the preſent European war, by advocating all thoſe meaſures which would widen the breach between us and Great-Britain, and by removing all thoſe which could tend to cloſe it; that it was morally certain, that this party would eagerly improve every circumſtance which could ſerve to render the treaty odious, and to fruſtrate it, as the moſt effectual road to their favorite gaol.

It was alſo known before hand that the original and party rivalſhips of the moſt active kind, would aſſail whatever treaty might be made, to diſgrace, if poſſible, its organs.

There are three perſons prominent in the public eye, as the ſucceſſor of the actual preſident of the United States in the event of his retreat from the ſtation, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Jefferſon.

No one has forgotten the ſyſtematic efforts which have been taken to impair the well earned popularity of the firſt gentleman. Mr. Jay too has been frequently the object of attacks with the ſame view. His friends as well as his enemies anticipated that he could make no treaty which would not furniſh weapons againſt him; and it would have been ignorant of the indefatigable malice of his adverſaries to have doubted that they would be ſeized with eagerneſs, and wielded with dexterity

The peculiar circumſtances which attended the two laſt elections for governor of this ſtate, have been of a nature to excite the utmoſt keenneſs to party animoſity. It was impoſſible that Mr. Jay ſhould be given for his double, and in the laſt inſtance triumphnat ſucceſs; or, that any promiſing opportunity of detaching from him the public confidence ſhould paſs unimproved.

Trivial facts frequently throw light upon important deſigns. It is remarkable that in the toaſts given on the 4th of July wherever there appears a direct or indirect cenſure on the treaty, it is pretty uniformly coupled with compliments to Mr Jefferſon, and to our late governor, Mr. Clinton, with an evident deſign to place thoſe gentlemen with Mr. Jay, and decrying him to elevate them. No one can be blind to the ſingle party ſpirit, viſible in theſe and ſimilar things actions. It indicates to us clearly, one powerful ſource of oppoſition to the treaty.

No man is without his perſonal enemies. Pre-eminence even in talents and virtue is cauſe of envy and hatred of its poſſeſſor. Bad men are the natural enemies of virtuous men. Good men ſometimes miſtake and diſlike each other.

Upon ſuch an occaſion as the treaty, how could it happen otherwiſe, that perſonal enmity would be unuſually buſy, enterprizing and malignant?

From the combined operation of theſe different cauſes, it would have been a vain expectation that the treaty would be generally contemplated with candour and moderation, or that reaſon would regulate the firſt impreſſions concerning it. It was certain on the contrary, that however unexceptionable its true character might be, it would have to fight its way through a maſs of unreaſonable oppoſition; and that time, examination and reflection would be requiſite to fix the public opinion on a true baſis. It was certain that it would become the inſtrument of a ſyſtematic effort againſt the national government and its adminiſtration; a decided engine of party to advance its own views at the hazard of the public peace and proſperity.

The events which have already taken place are a full comment of theſe poſitions. If the good ſenſe of the people does not ſpeedily diſcountenance the projects which are on foot, more melancholy proofs may ſucceed.

Before the treaty was known, attempts were made to prepoſſeſs the public mind againſt it. It was abſurdly aſſerted, that it was not expected by the people that Mr. Jay was to make any treaty; as if he had been ſent, not to accommodate differences by negociation and agreement, but to dictate to Great-Britain the terms of an unconditional ſubmiſſion.

Before it was publiſhed at large, a ſketch calculated to produce falſe impreſſions, was handed out to the public through a medium noted for hoſtility, to the adminiſtration of the government. Emiſſaries flew through the country, ſpreading alarm and diſcontent—the leaders of clubs were every where active to ſeize the paſſions of the citizens to pre,occupy their judgments againſt the treaty.

At Boſton it was publiſhed one day, and the next a town-meeting was convened to condemn it, without ever being read; without any ſerious diſcuſſion, ſentence was pronounced againſt it,

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Nations are never content to confine their rivalſhips and enmity to themſelves. It is their uſual policy to diſſeminate them as widely as they can, regardleſs how far it may interfere with the tranquility or happineſs of the nations which they are able to influence. Whatever pretenſions may be made, the world is yet remote from the ſpectacle of that juſt and generous policy, whether in the cabinets of republics or of kings, which would diſpoſe one nation in its intercourſes with another, ſatisfied with a due proportion of privileges and benefits to ſee that other purſue freely, its true intereſt, with regard to a third; though at the expence of no engagement, or in violation of any rule of friendly procedure. It was natural that the contrary ſpirit ſhould produce efforts of foreign counteraction to the treaty, and it was certain that the partizans of the counteracting power would ſecond its efforts by all the means which they thought calculated to anſwer the end.

It was known, that the reſentment produced with our revolution war with Britain had never been entirely extinguiſhed, and that recent injuries had rekindled the flame with additional violence. It was a natural conſequence of this that many ſhould be diſinclined to any amicable arrangement with Great-Britain, and that many others ſhould be prepared to acquieſce only in a treaty which ſhould preſent advantages of ſo ſtriking and preponderate a kind, as it was not reaſonable to expect could be obtained under the coercion of ſuch a ſituation, would have been a ſhort prelude of a ſpeedy rupture to get rid of them.

Unfortunately too the ſuppoſition of that ſituatiou has ſerved to foſter exaggerated expectations, and the abſurd deluſion to this moment prevails, notwithſtanding the plain evidence to the contrary, which is deducible from the high and haughty ground ſtill maintained by Great-Britain againſt victorious France.

It was not to be miſtaken that an enthuſiaſm for France and her revolution throughout all its wonderful viciſſitudes has continued to poſſeſs the minds of the great body of the people of this country, and it was to be inferred that this ſentiment would prediſpoſe to a jealouſy of any agreement or treaty with her moſt perſevering competition—a jealouſy ſo exceſſive as would give the fulleſt ſc inſidious arts to perplex and miſlead th lic opinion. It was well underſtood, numerous party among us, though di ing the deſign, becauſe the avowal defeat it, have been ſteadily endeavo make the United States a party in th ſent European war, by advocating all meaſures which would widen the bre tween us and Great-Britain, and by re all thoſe which could tend to cloſe it; was morally certain, that this party eagerly improve every circumſtance could ſerve to render the treaty odiou to fruſtrate it, as the moſt effectual re their favorite gaol.

It was alſo known before hand that nal and party rivalſhips of the moſt kind, would aſſail whatever treaty mig made, to diſgrace, if poſſible, its orga

There are three perſons prominent public eye, as the ſucceſſor of the actua ſident of the United States in the event retreat from the ſtation, Mr. Adams, Jay, and Mr. Jefferſon.

No one has forgotten the ſyſtematic which have been taken to impair the earned popularity of the firſt gentlem Mr. Jay too has been frequently the of attacks with the ſame view. His f as well as his enemies anticipated th could make no treaty which would no niſh weapons againſt him; and it we have been ignorant of the indefatigable lice of his adverſaries to have doubted they would be ſeized with eagerneſs, wielded with dexterity

The peculiar circumſtances which attended the two laſt elections for gov of this ſtate, have been of a nature to the utmoſt keenneſs to party animoſity was impoſſible that Mr. Jay ſhould be given for his double, and in the laſt inſ triumphnat ſucceſs; or, that any prom opportunity of detaching from him the lic confidence ſhould paſs unimproved.

Trivial facts frequently throw l upon important deſigns. It is remark that in the toaſts given on the 4th of wherever there appears a direct or ind cenſure on the treaty, it is pretty uniſo coupled with compliments to Mr Jeffe and to our late governor, Mr. Clinton, an evident deſign to place thoſe gentl with Mr. Jay, and decrying him to el them. No one can be blind to the ſing party ſpirit, viſible in theſe and ſimilar t actions. It indicates to us clearly, one erful ſource of oppoſition to the treaty.

No man is without his perſonal ene Pre-eminence even in talents and virtue cauſe of envy and hatred of its poſſeſſo Bad men are the natural enemies of virt men. Good men ſometimes miſtake diſlike each other.

Upon ſuch an occaſion as the treaty, could it happen otherwiſe, that perſ enmity would be unuſually buſy, enterpri and malignant?

From the combined operation of theſe ferent cauſes, it would have been a vain pectation that the treaty would be gener contemplated with candour and moderat or that reaſon would regulate the firſt preſſions concerning it. It was certain the contrary, that however unexceptionbl true character might be, it would have fight its way through a maſs of unreaſon oppoſition; and that time, examination reflection would be requiſite to fix the pu opinion on a true baſis. It was certain it would become the inſtrument of a ſyſte tic effort againſt the national governm and its adminiſtration; a decided engine party to advance its own views at the haz of the public peace and proſperity.

The events which have already taken pl are a full comment of theſe poſitions. If good ſenſe of the people does not ſpee diſcountenance the projects which are foot, more melancholy proofs may ſucc

Before the treaty was known, attem were made to prepoſſeſs the public min gainſt it. It was abſurdly aſſerted, tha was not expected by the people that Mr. was to make any treaty; as if he had b ſent, not to accommodate differences by gociation and agreement, but to dictat Great-Britain the terms of an unconditi ſubmiſſion.

Before it was publiſhed at large, a ſke calculated to produce falſe impreſſions, handed out to the public through a medi noted for hoſtility, to the adminiſtration the government. Emiſſaries flew thro the country, ſpreading alarm and diſcon —the leaders of clubs were every where tive to ſeize the paſſions of the citizens pre,occupy their judgments againſt the t ty.

At Boſton it was publiſhed one day, the next a town-meeting was convened condemn it, without ever being read; w out any ſerious diſcuſſion, ſentence was p nounced againſt it.

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

[A picture from the life.]

...EP in a vale, a stranger now to arms,
...ser to shine in courts, too proud to
...
... who ones warr'd on SARATOGA's
plains,
...nuffing o'er his scars and wooden leg.
...membering still the toils of former days
...ther hands he sees his earnings paid;
...y share the due reward—he feeds
...o praise,
... in the abyss of want, misfortune's shade.
..., far from domes, where splendid ta-
...pers glare,
... his from dear bought PEACE no wealth
... to win,
...nov'd alike from courtly cringing
...squires,
... great man's levee, and the proud man's
...grin.

...old are those arms that once on Bri-
...tons blaz'd,
...hen flush'd with conquest, to the charge
... they came,
...hat power repell'd, and FREEDOM's
...fabric rais'd;
... leaves her soldier—FAMINE, and a
NAME!

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Greensburgh, July 1, 1795:

...Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor; ...Benjamin Bruce, Fayette county; Re... Bugg, care of Robert Galbraith, Unterk...; John Burrus, Pigeon Bower, baker's ...; Carson, Ligonier Valley; Edward ...n, care of George Baird, Esq. Samuel ...blacksmith; William Cochran, Jas. ..., Clark's mill; Butler Crum, John For... care of Terence Campbell; David Forse... near fort Legonier; William Frame, ... of William Peck, Esq. John Gibson, Long ... John Hudson, Stewart's crossing; James ... sons of Col. Carnahan; Joseph Johnston, ..., creek, Iron works; Benjamin Jones, ... Fayette Furnace; John Irwin, Fayette, ... Miller; John Mark, South Huntingdon; ... M'Guire, Legonier; John Marshall, ... Matthew Montgomery, care of Col. ... Clark; John M'Dowell, Long run; W. ..., John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Ni... Hannastown; John Orr, care of Joseph ..., Esq. William Porter, Rostraver, care of ... Powers; James Stewart, Derry township; ... Stephenson, Fayette; Patrick Sheridan, ... of Col. Pomeroy; Samuel Teddy, care of ... Charles Campbell; John Walker, Ligonier; ... Williamson, care of the Rev. Samuel Par... Isaac Wilson, care of Col. Irwin; Robert ..., miller, Derry township.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 28 feet long, was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Harshman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEIR, Merchant, M'Keen's Ferry. July 2d, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 2/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 1d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795. 6m.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Plumer & Gormley,

AS usual carry on the SCYTHE and BLACKSMITH Business at their shop corner of Third street, fronting Market-street, Pittsburgh. They have on hand a quantity of IRON, which they will sell wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

July 1, 1795.

N. B. Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith Business, a Boy of 15 or 16 years of age.

TO BE LET

For any Term of Years, and immediate Possession given, that well known TAVERN, the Sign of the

HAT and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE House is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into three rooms; one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and a good cellar under the house, a kitchen and a room for servants between it and the house, a good lodging room over the kitchen, with a small store room adjoining over the servants room: there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a smoke and milk house under one roof; the water from the pump may be conveniently taken through the milk house; the stables are in good order well finished with stalls, and capable to contain 36 horses, with a loft that will hold ten or twelve tons of hay, a horse shed in the yard 30 feet long, and a garden adjoining the stables, under good fence. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH WILSON

Washington, May 28, 1795.

Samuel Jones,

HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced business in this place, and now carries on the HATTING Business in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will constantly have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarse, and which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchase to sell again, he will make a very generous abatement; and he flatters himself that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him and get their hats in good order just out of the shop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great risk of having them damaged.—Those gentlemen who will oblige him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in cash will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A smart active Lad, about 15 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1795.

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about 12 miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the state road that leads to Winchester.

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from 15 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, and all kinds of small grain, and from its situation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers, for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 10 to 50 acres of meadow land, if required.

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and a person qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forth ad, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some saddle marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long switch tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

Was found,

concealed under the floor of an old house, near Mr. Marie's on Saturday last, the 27th inst. supposed to be stolen, a parcel of SHAWLS and Men's SHOES. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

WILLIAM WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on Friday evening, the 26th June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a remarkable white spot on each side of his neck, he is a stout well made Horse. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

CHARLES CRAIG.

Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Mr. Brison's mills, on the Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh, in the latter part of May last, one heifer two years old, a dark red colour, somewhat brindled, has a piece cropt off her near ear; one black heifer two years old, with a white face; one red yearling heifer with a white face, a white spot on one shoulder, and part of her tail white, and one yearling brindled steer with horns more erect than is usual. Also, strayed from the same place about ten days ago, one red milch Cow, about 4 years old, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her rump. None of the above described creatures have any brands or artificial marks other than what has been mentioned. The above reward will be given for taking the whole of them up and giving the owner notice, or in proportion for any of them.

JOHN LOGAN.

July 3, 1795.

Whereas a certain Alexander Cowan, of Washington, state of Pennsylvania, has obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for L. 26 12 6, payable the first of April or May last, of which L. 12 10 is already paid. I do hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until said Cowan fulfils his contract with me.

ANDREW M'CLURE.

June 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Stud Horses, one of them is a bright Black, 7 years old, 16 hands high, fit for the draft, the other is a bright Bay, two years old this spring, 15 hands high, fit for the saddle; also a yoke of Oxen 4 years old, large for their age, and well matched, and two or three good milch Cows, will be sold for cash, at private sale, by the subscriber near Barter mills, Westmoreland county.

NOAH SPEERS.

July 6, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED from the garrison on Bently's Farm, the 28th of May last, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, serjeant, and GEORGE LOWRY, a Corporal, in the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and remarkably lusty, pretty much inclined to grog, and a great humourist when tipsey, he has light coloured hair, had on and took with him soldiers uniform. Lowry is dressed in much the same manner, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, have both went away in debt to their brother soldiers, particularly Crawford, who took with him a silver watch, belonging to John Moody. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any jail in Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presqu'isle.

J. GRUBB, Captain.

July 6, 1795.

[The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.

William Cl...

HAS just received ... GOODS, ... or such produce ... Pittsburgh, ...

JOHN ...

HAS just received ... CHANDLER ... LIQUORS, which ... for cash or country ... Pittsburgh, July ...

Was found

on Grant's Hill, a ... person who lost it, by ... Pittsburgh, and ... again.

July 7, 1795.

Came to the ...

subscriber living on the ... legheny county, ... bay Mare, 5 years old, ... and white, about ... hands and an half ... er is desired to come, ... vertising, and take her ... closure to secure her ... her.

... M'Farlane's Ferry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Washington, July 1, 1795:

ROBERT ... Jesse Bennet, ... Bystand, near ... of Mr. Acheson's Mrs. ... Bidlman, United States ... Anderson and Nicholas ... care of Andrew Beggs, ... Samuel Bunting, near ... Brooks, ... land; Nathaniel Galeman, ... Clark, ... settlement; Levi ... Philemon Davis, ... Ellice Crawford, ... care of John ... Caldwell, Dunlap's ... ford; Rev. ... Washington; John ... fison, ... care of D. Moody; ... town; Alexander ... Knapp, ... Kerr, Nathaniel Kid, ... Nicy Knotts, Dunbar ... more, care of ... Enoch Mackey, ... John Marque, ... care of James ... the Rev. ... Rev. John M'Millan, ... Hanover township; ... of the Rev. M. Henderson; ... Montgomery's Mill; ... Jackson's mill; William ... William ashmole, ... care of William M'Connel, ... Morgan town; Robert M'Clure, care of ... M. Henderson; James ... Miller's run; William M'Henry, ... Abraham Lettimore; ... of Robert Miller; ... Samuel Jones; John ... Strabane township; George ... Peres, Mouth of Buffalo; ... of Buffalo; John Pullen, ... ohn Pogue, Daniel and James ... William Preston, William ... Wheeler; James Simpson, ... William and Thomas ... M'Donald and William ... Twmile; Amos Strickland, care of A. Stewart ... Widow Sally Riddle, John ... burgh; William Shaw, care of ... Henry Sprankle, care of ... Smith, near Wells's mill; Daniel Sparr, ... Canonsburgh; John ... Leaver Silcer, Dunbar ... or William Nixon, Pike ... William Tuffle, William ... bridge, Samuel Wilson, ... Charles Valentine, ... William Wilson, ... settlement; Abraham ... township.

Came to the ... subscriber living ... township, Allegheny ... lately occupied by ... More, with a ... old, about 14 ... criveable. Also a ... horns. The owner is ... prove property, ... them away.

July 11, 1795.

Apprentice ... summonses ... gons for Justices ... at this office.

480

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

(A picture from the life.)

...E in a vale, a stranger now to arms,
...en to shine in courts, too proud to
...who once wav'd on SARATOGA's
...bing,
...ding o'er his scars and wooden leg.
...membering all the toils of former days
...her hands he sees his earnings paid;
...ture the due reward—he feeds
...praise,
...the abyss of want, misfortune's shade.
...far from domes, where splendid ta-
...re glare,
...le from dear bought PEACE no wealth
...to win,
...ov'd alike from courtly cringing
...quires,
...great man's levee, and the proud man's
...gate.
...ll are those arms that once on Bri-
...ons blaz'd,
...en flush'd with conquest, to the charge
...they came,
...ir power repell'd, and FREEDOM's
...fabric rais'd!
...leave her soldier—FAMINE, and a
...GRAVE!

...of Letters remaining in the Post-Office
...Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.
...Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor,
...Fayette county; Re-
...Griggs, care of Reuben Galbraith, Westerti-
...John Barron, Philip Beaver, Esquire;
...Carson, Esquire, Italy; Edward
...care of General Neville, Esq. Samuel
...Cleghorn; William Cochran, Jun.
...Gard; Hunter Evans, John Far-
...care of Terence Campbell; David Forse-
...near fort Legonier; William Frame,
...William Jack, Esq. John Gibson, Long
...John Hudson, Stewart's crossing; James
...care of Col. Carnahan; Joseph Johnston,
...creek, East towns; Benjamin Jones,
...Fayette Furnace; John Irwin, Fayette,
...John Millard, South Huntingtons;
...M'Guire, Legonier; John Marshall,
...; Matthew Ramsey, care of Col.
...Clark; John M'Donell, Long run; W.
...John Nesbitt, Connenaugh; John Ni-
...Hempfield town; John Orr, care of Joseph
...Esq. William Porter, Rostraver, care of
...Powers; James Stewart, Derry township;
...Stephenson, Fayette; Patrick Sheridan,
...of Col Pomeroy; Samuel Teddy, care of
...Charles Campbell; John Walker, Ligoniers;
...Williamson, care of the Rev. Samuel Par-
...Isaac Wilson, care of Col. Irwin; Robert
...miller, Derry township.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 28 feet long, was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Hartman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEER, Merchant, Red's Ferry. July 2d, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 2/6, Oats at 2/, and Bran at 1d. Ship Stuff at 5/. per hundred pounds.

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Warehouse on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 22d May, 1795. 6m.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavours to deserve their confidence.

ROBERT ORR.

July 1, 1795.

Plumer & Gormley,

HAVE their SCYTHE and BLACKSMITH Business at their shop corner of Third street, leading Market-street, Pittsburgh. They have on hand a quantity of IRON, which they will sell wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

...ANTED,

...ANTED, as an Apprentice to the ...ness, a Boy of 15 or 16 years of age

---

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about 12 miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the state road that leads to Winchester.

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from 25 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, and all kinds of small grain, and from its situation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers, for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 10 to 50 acres of meadow land, if required.

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and to persons qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some saddle marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long switch tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For any Term of Years, and immediate possession given, that well known TAVERN, the Sign of the

HAT and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE House is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the first floor; the upper story is divided into three rooms, one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and a good cellar under the house, a kitchen and a room for servants between it and the house, a good lodging room over the kitchen, with a small store room adjoining over the servants room; there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a smoke and milk house under one roof; the water from the pump may be conveniently taken through the milk house; the stables are in good order well finished with stalls, and capable to contain 36 horses, with a loft that will hold ten or twelve tons of hay, a horse shed in the yard 30 feet long, and a garden, adjoining the stables, under good fence. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, May 18, 1795.

Samuel Jones,

HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced business in this place, and now carries on the HATTING business in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will constantly have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarse, and which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchase to sell again, he will make a very generous abatement; and he flatters himself that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him, and get their hats in good order just out of the shop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great risk of having them damaged.—Those gentlemen who will oblige him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in cash will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A smart active Lad, about 15 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1795.

Was found, concealed

under the floor of an old house, near Mr. Marks's, on Saturday last, the 17th inst. supposed to be for the purpose of STEALING SHAWLS and MEN'S SHOES. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

WILLIAM WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on Friday evening, the 26th June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a remarkable white spot on each side of his neck, he is a stout well made Horse. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

CHARLES CRAIG.

Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, July 2, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living at Mr. Brison's mills, on the Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh, in the latter part of May last, one heifer two years old, a dark red colour, somewhat brindled, has a piece cropt off her near ear; one black heifer two years old, with a white face; one red yearling heifer with a white face, a white spot on one shoulder, and part of her tail white, and one yearling brindled steer with horns more erect than is usual. Also, strayed from the same place about ten days ago, one red milch Cow, about 4 years old, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her rump. None of the above described creatures have any brands or artificial marks other than what has been mentioned. The above reward will be given for taking the whole of them up and giving the owner notice, or in proportion for any of them.

JOHN LOGAN.

July 3, 1795.

Whereas a certain Alexander Cowan, of Washington, state of Pennsylvania, has obtained a note of hand of the subscriber for £. 26 12 6, payable the first of April or May last, of which £. 12 10 is already paid. I do hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the remainder until said Cowan fulfils his contract with me.

ANDREW M'CLURE.

June 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Stud Horses, one of them is a bright Black, 7 years old, 16 hands high, fit for the draft, the other is a bright Bay, two years old this spring, 15 hands high, fit for the saddle; also a yoke of Oxen 4 years old, large for their age, and well matched, and two or three good milch Cows, will be sold for cash, at private sale, by the subscriber near Barter mills, Westmoreland county.

NOAH SPEERS.

July 6, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED from the garrison on Bently's Farm, the 28th of May last, WILLIAM CRAWFURD, serjeant, and GEORGE LOWRY, a Corporal, in the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and remarkably lusty, pretty much inclined to grog, and a great humourist when tipsey, he has light coloured hair, had on and took with him soldiers uniform. Lowry is dressed in much the same manner, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, have both went away in debt to their brother soldiers, particularly Crawford, who took with him a silver watch, belonging to John Moody. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any jail in Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presque Isle.

J. GRUBB, Captain.

July 6, 1795.

[The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.

WILLIAM WILSON

HAS just received a large assortment of GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Pittsburgh, [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

HAS for sale a large quantity of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Pittsburgh, [illegible]

Was found

on Grant's Hill, [illegible] person owning the same may have it by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and paying charges. [illegible]

July 7, 1795.

Came to the

subscriber living [illegible] legheny county, [illegible] bay Mare, [illegible] and white, [illegible] hands and one [illegible] er is desired to come [illegible] and take away her property, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. [illegible] pleasure to secure her [illegible]

M'Farlane.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Pittsburgh, July 1, 1795.

ROBERT [illegible] Jesse Brown, Redstone, near Gen. [illegible] of Mr. Ashton; Bullman, United States [illegible] Anderson and [illegible] care of Andrew [illegible] Samuel Boarman, [illegible] Brashear, near [illegible] land; Nathaniel [illegible] Clark; [illegible] ettstown; Levi [illegible] Philemon Davis, [illegible] Ellis Crawford, [illegible] care of John [illegible] Caldwell, Dunlap's [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Washington; John [illegible] Irvin, hill [illegible] care of D. [illegible] town; [illegible] Kennedy, Brownsville; [illegible] Kerr, [illegible] Nicholas Kountz, Dunlap's [illegible] care of [illegible] Lindsay Mahon, [illegible] John Morgan, [illegible] care of [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] Homestead township of the Rev. M. [illegible] Montgomery's [illegible] Jackman's mill; [illegible] William ashman, [illegible] ture of William [illegible] Morgan town; [illegible] M. Henderson; [illegible] Miller's run; William [illegible] Abraham Latimore of Robert Miller; [illegible] Samuel Jones; [illegible] Strabane township; [illegible] Peres, Mouth of [illegible] of Buffalo; John [illegible] ohn Pogue, Daniel [illegible] William Preston, [illegible] Wheeler; James [illegible] William and Thomas [illegible] M'Donald and William [illegible] Temmile; Amos [illegible] Widow Sally Riddle, [illegible] burgh; William [illegible] Henry Sprowles, care of [illegible] Smith, near Wells's [illegible] Cannonsburgh; John [illegible] Leaver, Silers Dunlap [illegible] or William Nixon, [illegible] William Tibbs, [illegible] bridge, Samuel [illegible] Charles Valentine, [illegible] William Wilson, [illegible] settlement; Abraham [illegible] township.

Came to the [illegible] subscriber living [illegible] township, [illegible] lately occupied [illegible] More, with a [illegible] old, about 14 [illegible] crimble. [illegible] horns. The [illegible] prove property, [illegible] them away.

July 11, [illegible]

Apprentice [illegible] summonses [illegible] ons for Justices [illegible] at this printing

…ed, it was unanimously
…olved, That the citizens assembled do approve
…ers; and that David M'Meehen, Solomon
…ing, Alexander M'Kim, David Stodder,
…s A. Buchanan, Adam Fourder, and
…n Steel, be appointed to take charge thereof,
…superintend the signing, and to forward the
…s, together with the proceedings of this
…ting, by express, to the President of the U.
…ates.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the virtuous minority in the Senate for their opposition to the proposed treaty, and to S. T. MASON, for the patriotic manner rendered his country, by a disclosure of its contents.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated 20th July, 1795.

"By a ship arrived here yesterday evening from Port-au-Prince, I am informed, that 25 sugar plantations have been burnt in the plains of Cul-de-Sac, in the neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince—That the plague rages in that town—That the English are preparing to evacuate it, and that all the inhabitants who were able, have already quit it.

NEW-YORK, *July* 23.

Captain Gardner of the brig Hope, 23 days from Surinam, informs, that three days after leaving the above place, he spoke three seventy gun ships, who when hailed, answered from Holland; they, however, hoisted English colours, and had the cap of liberty upon their masts, and were filled with Frenchmen wearing national cockades.

They refused to tell where they were bound, but capt. G. is pretty certain that they were on their way to Surinam, from the course they steered, and from their being daily expected by the inhabitants. The port was filled with Dutch merchantmen, that had been lying there many months loaded, waiting to see to whom the colony would finally belong.

NORFOLK, *July* 18.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 7, bro't by Captain Vaughan, arrived yesterday.

"Montego Bay is burnt down, and an immense loss in dry goods and provisions sustained. The whole is estimated at little short of half a million sterling."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31.

Last evening we received a copy of the report of the committee appointed at Charleston, (S. C.) to give an opinion on the treaty. This report contains a detail of the principal objections to the treaty drawn up in a very spirited manner.

The report was unanimously agreed to at a public meeting. It concludes with a recommendation, "that an address be presented to the President, praying that he may not ratify the treaty."

Extract of a letter from Captain James Art, dated at Martinique, July 9th, 1795, to a merchant in this city.

"The British convoy with troops on board from Europe for the West-Indies, has been captured in sight of Barbadoes, by three French frigates, to the amount, it is said here, of 19 sail, but all got safe into Guadaloupe. The soldiers that have been sent to this port three days past in three French cartels—These women mention that the French sunk many of the transports which they could not man."

Arrived at New-Castle the ship Andromache, Clure, in 42 days from Newry, with 350 passengers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

The memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia, of the Northern Liberties and the District of Southwark in the State of Pennsylvania,

Respectfully sheweth—

THAT your memorialists, sincerely and affectionately attached to you, from a sense of the important services which you have rendered to the United States, and a conviction of the purity of the motives that will forever regulate your public administration; do, on an occasion in which they feel themselves deeply interested address you as a Friend & Patriot: as a Friend, who will never take offence at what is well intended; and as a Patriot, who will never reject what may be conducive to the good of our country.

That your memorialists entertain a proper respect for our constitutional authority, & what ever may be the issue of the present momentous question, they will faithfully acquiesce in the regular exercise of the delegated powers of the government; but they trust, that in the formation of a compact, which is to operate upon them, and upon their posterity, in their most important internal, as well as external relations, which, in effect, admits another government to controul the legislative functions of the union, and which, if found upon experience, to be detrimental, can only be repealed by soliciting the assent, or provoking the hostilities, of a foreign power; they will not deem it improper or officious to them, thus anxiously, but respectfully, to present a solemn testimonial of their public opinion, feelings and interest.

That, under these preliminary acknowledgments of the duty and of the design of your memorialists, the following objections to the ratification of the treaty lately concluded between lord Grenville and Mr. Jay, are submitted with implicit confidence to your wisdom.

The Treaty is objected to,

1st. Because it does not provide for a fair and effectual settlement of the differences that previously subsisted between the United States and Great-Britain—inasmuch as it postpones the surrender, and affords no compensation for the detention, of the western posts—inasmuch as it cedes, without any equivalent, an indefinite extent of territory to the settlers under British titles, within the precincts and jurisdiction of those posts—inasmuch as it waves a just claim for the value of the negroes who were carried off at the close of the war, in violation of a positive compact—and inasmuch as it refers all the hopes of indemnity, for the recent spoliations committed on the commerce of the U. States, to an equivocal, expensive, tedious, and uncertain process.

2. Because by the treaty, the federal government accedes to restraints upon the American commerce and navigation, internal as well as external, that embrace no principle of real reciprocity, and are inconsistent with the rights, and destructive to the interests, of an independent nation—inasmuch as it unreasonably fetters the intercourse with the West-Indies, with India, and with the American lakes, by means of the navigable waters belonging to the British—inasmuch as in many instances it circumscribes the navigation of the United States to a particular voyage—and inasmuch as some of our staple commodities (exempted by the treaties with France, Holland, Prussia, and Sweden) it makes liable to confiscation as contraband: and others (exempted by the law of nations) it makes liable to seizure, upon payment of an arbitrary price, as articles useful to the enemies of Great-Britain.

3. Because the treaty is destructive to the domestic independence and prosperity of the United States—inasmuch as it admits aliens, professing a foreign allegiance to the permanent and transmission rights of property, peculiarly belonging to a citizen—and inasmuch as it enables Great-Britain to draw an invidious and dangerous line of circumvaliation round the territory of the union, by her fleets on the atlantic, and by her settlements from Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Mississippi...

4. Because the treaty surrenders certain inherent powers of an independent government; which are essential, in the circumstances of the United States, to their safety and defence: and which might on great emergencies, be successfully employed to enforce the neglected claims of justice, without making the last, dreadful appeal to arms; inasmuch as the right of sequestration; the right of regulating commerce, in favor of a friendly, and against a rival power; and the right of suspending a commercial intercourse, with an inimical nation, are voluntarily abandoned.

5. Because the treaty is an infraction of the rights of friendship, gratitude and alliance, which the Republic of France may justly claim from the United States; and deprives the United States of the most powerful means to secure the good will and good offices of other nations; inasmuch as it alters, during a war, the relative situation of the different nations, advantageously to Great Britain, and prejudicially to the French Republic; inasmuch as it is in manifest collision with several articles of the American treaty with France; and inasmuch as it grants to Great-Britain certain high, dangerous and exclusive privileges.

And your memorialists, having thus, upon general ground, concisely, but explicitly, avowed their wishes and opinions, and forbearing a minute specification of the many other objections that occur; conclude with an assurance that by refusing to ratify the projected treaty, you will according to their best information and judgment at once evince an exalted attachment to the principles of the constitution of the United States and an undiminished zeal to advance the prosperity and happiness of your constituents.

Signed by order of the general meeting at Philadelphia, the 25th July, 1795.

W. SHIPPEN, jun. Chairman.

COMMITTEE.

Thomas M'Kean, Charles Pettit, Thomas Lee Shippen, Stephen Girard, A. J. Dallas, John Swanwick, Moses Levy, Blair M'Clenachan, Abraham Coats, F. A. Muhlenberg, John Huhn, John Baker, William Coats.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, hootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from England, in all the present month of August, an assortment of* HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *and* SADLERY, *equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on very moderate terms.*

He has just received in the Dry Good line about

1200 *pieces of printed calicoes and cottons*
150 *pieces of assorted cloth*
150 *pieces of assorted coatings and duffils*
100 *pair of rose blankets*
60 *pieces striped nankeens, and*
6 *boxes of white Dutch linen.*

ALSO,

70 *boxes assorted tin*
4 *cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols*
250 *mill saws*
150 *cross cut ditto.*

August 1, 1795.

Westmoreland Furnace.

FOR *Sale at said Furnace, about three miles from Fort Ligonier, near the state road,* STOVES, *and a fine assortment of the best* CASTINGS, *at the most reasonable prices.*

GEORGE ANSHEETS, *Manager.*

August 7, 1795.

N. B. Good labourers are wanted, to whom generous wages will be allowed.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

For a Term of Years.

ONE *Hundred and Ten acres of Land, in Fayette county, on the waters of Jacob's creek, adjoining lands of William Latta, about* 30 *acres cleared, five of meadow, the whole under good fence, there is also a good dwelling House and Fulling Mill, with all the tools in good order, and a very good seat for a grist and saw mill. Any person inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on Peter's creek, in Washington county.*

MATTHEW HARTFORD, *Fuller.*

August 10, 1795.

N. B. A Journeyman Fuller wanted—Apply as above.

Allegheny County, ss.

List of causes set down for trial at September Term.

Abel James & Sons	*vs*	*William Wilson*
Lessee of J. Montgomery	*vs*	*James Snodgrass*
John Reardon	*vs*	*Robert Craighead*
William Turnbull	*vs*	*Isaac Craig*
Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Wm. Sutherland*
Adam Funk	*vs*	*Ephraim Jones*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*Wm. M'Clure*
Lessee of P. Robletter	*vs*	*David Hanna*
Lessee of R. Antis	*vs*	*David Hanna*
Lessee of J. Snodgrass	*vs*	*Alexander Swan*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Samuel Jackson*
Lessee of J. Hamilton	*vs*	*Andrew M'Cullough*
James Reed	*vs*	*Wm. Burgess*
Robert M'Gee	*vs*	*Robert Culbertson;*
Arthur Gardner and James M'Call	*vs*	*William Wusthoff & John Irwin*
Lessee of J. Mossman	*vs*	*Samuel Barr*
John Colhoon	*vs*	*Wm. Sutherland*
Lessee of James Brison	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Jacob Bugher	*vs*	*Josiah Tannehill*
Thomas Moore	*vs*	*Same*
Patrick Thornton	*vs*	*Same*
John Cardonas	*vs*	*Same*
James Morrison, adm. of Moses Ward, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Michael Kearns, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Æneas M'Kay	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Jonathan Welch, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Richard Roach, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Mary Abraham, admx.	*vs*	*Christopher Hays*
Lessee of W. Stephenson	*vs*	*Robert Cunningham*
William Wusthoff	*vs*	*George Balfour*
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	*Robert Hays*
George Robinson	*vs*	*John Gibson*
William Rowley	*vs*	*Charles Craig*
William Whiteman	*vs*	*Robert Hamilton*
William M'Dermutt	*vs*	*John M'Dermutt*
Moses Gibson	*vs*	*Richard Coulter and Olivia his wife*
Samuel Creigh, survivpartner	*vs*	*Mordecai M'Donald*
Wm. Powel	*vs*	*Barnabas Hilands*
Samuel Barr	*vs*	*David Hill*
Jeremiah Wright	*vs*	*Frederick Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*Same and wife*
Same	*vs*	*Richard Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*John Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*Frederick Mereman*
James Lowry	*vs*	*Wm. Beer*
Thomas Smallman	*vs*	*John Ormsby*
Wm. Watson	*vs*	*David Mead*
Thomas Brunton	*vs*	*John Stewart*
Same	*vs*	*Wm. Stewart*
Lessee of Lewis Bond	*vs*	*R. Fitzrandolph*
Lessee of Benoni Dorson	*vs*	*Adam Poe*
Conrad Windbiddle	*vs*	*John Fisher*
Timothy Lenington	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
James Baker	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
Nathaniel Torbet	*vs*	*Robert George*
John Carr,	*vs*	*Isaac Gregg*

Pittsburgh, August 15.

The Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, agitates the public mind more than any other event that has taken place since the declaration of our Independence. From New-Hampshire to Georgia the people have expressed one sentiment in abhorrence of it.

The last accounts from Presqu'isle inform us, that the Commissioners were busily employed in laying out the town.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation granting a full, free and entire pardon to all persons concerned in the late insurrection in the four western counties of Pennsylvania (excepting as is herein after excepted) of all treasons, misprison of treason, and other indictable offences against the United States, committed within the fourth survey of Pennsylvania before the 22d day of August last past, excepting and excluding therefrom, nevertheless, every person who refused or neglected to give and subscribe the assurances required by the commissioners (or having subscribed, hath violated the same) and now standeth indicted or convicted of any treason, misprison of treason, or other offence against the said United States; hereby remited and releasing unto all persons, except as before excepted, all penalties incurred or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spanish government have established a fort at the Chickasaw Bluff, in lat. 35 degrees North, upon the east bank of the Mississippi, within the limits of this territory. The logs, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the West (Spanish) side of the river, which were brought over with such expedition, that the block house and stockade were erected and cannon planted in twenty four hours. Gulose, the Governor of the Natches, was himself at the spot, with the Vigilant and two others gallies; and informed a man who was there at the time he was erecting the block house, that he was determined to establish and maintain at that place a strong garrison. Certainly the United States will no longer passively behold the encroachments of the Spanish government.

By Yesterday's Mail:

BOSTON, August 1.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

By the arrival of Capt. Price, from Jamaica, at Newburyport, we learn—that he spoke with Capt. Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, & who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS and AMERICA—and that he had seen Official Letters from Mr. CHURCH, Containing the same

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PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Captain Davidson, of the brig Betsey, 26 days from Cayenne, informs, that five sail had arrived from France, after 30 days passage. Three were gun boats, each mounting three 24 pounders, and two brigs, each of 16 guns. They brought intelligence of 500 men being to sail the day after them for Cayenne, to protect the colony. They brought the unfortunate men, Collot D'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, who were obliged to live, during the whole voyage in the fore-castle, as the captain of their vessel told Captain D. One of them is to be confined in the fort, the other to be sent to one of the plantations of the republic, and both kept close prisoners—Barrere, they said, was to be banished to Madagascar.

The French and English Mediterranean fleets are now both at sea, the former consists of 20 sail of the line, the latter 19, of which number four are Neapolitan. The French have the superiority in frigates. An engagement may be early looked for.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the town of Greensburgh, on the 15th day of September next, a House and Lot in the town of Greensburgh, on the east side of the Main street, adjoining lots of Peter Horbough and Priscilla Coulter, and marked in the general plan of said town No. 30. Also, an Out-lot, situate on the west side of the road leading to Mecklin's mill, adjoining the town, and lots of James Waterson and Frederick Rohrer, and containing five acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William M. Sterrett, surviving obligor of Joseph Douglass, deceased, and to be sold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

August 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

For Ready Money, or Short Credit,

ON *Tuesday the 15th day of September next,*

Five HORSES *and Two* MARES, *some of which are suitable for the saddle, and others for the geers. Any person wishing to purchase before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber at his Store.* *For William Semple,*

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1795.

…it was unanimously
…assembled do approve
…and that …M'Mechen, Solomon
…Phillips, David Stodder,
…Adam Fouerden, and
…to take charge thereof,
…, and to forward the
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2. Because by the treaty, the federal government accedes to restraints upon the American commerce and navigation, internal as well as external, that embrace no principle of real reciprocity, and are inconsistent with the rights, and destructive to the interests, of an independent nation—inasmuch as it unreasonably fetters the intercourse with the West-Indies, with India, and with the American lakes, by means of the navigable waters belonging to the British—inasmuch as in many instances it circumscribes the navigation of the United States to a particular voyage—and inasmuch as some of our staple commodities (exempted by the treaties with France, Holland, Prussia, and Sweden) it makes liable to confiscation as contraband: and others (exempted by the law of nations) it makes liable to seizure, upon payment of an arbitrary price, as articles useful to the enemies of Great-Britain.

3. Because the treaty is destructive to the domestic independence and prosperity of the United States—inasmuch as it admits aliens, professing a foreign allegiance to the permanent and transmission rights of property, peculiarly belonging to a citizen—and inasmuch as it enables Great-Britain to draw an invidious and dangerous line of circumvaliation round the territory of the union, by her fleets on the atlantic, and by her settlements from Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Mississippi.

4. Because the treaty surrenders certain inherent powers of an independent government; which are essential, in the circumstances of the United States, to their safety and defence: and which might on great emergencies, be successfully employed to enforce the neglected claims of justice, without making the last, dreadful appeal to arms; inasmuch as the right of sequestration: the right of regulating commerce, in favor of a friendly, and against a rival power; and the right of suspending a commercial intercourse, with an inimical nation, are voluntarily abandoned.

5. Because the treaty is an infraction of the rights of friendship, gratitude and alliance, which the Republic of France may justly claim from the United States; and deprives the United States of the most powerful means to secure the good will and good offices of other nations; inasmuch as it alters, during a war, the relative situation of the different nations, advantageously to Great Britain, and prejudicially to the French Republic; inasmuch as it is in manifest collision with several articles of the American treaty with France; and inasmuch as it grants to Great-Britain certain high, dangerous and exclusive privileges.

And your memorialists, having thus, upon general ground, concisely, but explicitly, avowed their wishes and opinions, and forbearing a minute specification of the many other objections that occur; conclude with an assurance that by refusing to ratify the projected treaty, you will according to their best information and judgment at once evince an exalted attachment to the principles of the constitution of the United States and an undiminished zeal to advance the prosperity and happiness of your constituents.

Signed by order of the general meeting at Philadelphia, the 25th July, 1795.

W. SHIPPEN, jun. Chairman.

COMMITTEE.

Thomas M'Kean, Charles Pettit, Thomas Lee Shippen, Stephen Girard, A. J. Dallas, John Swanwick, Moses Levy, Blair M'Clenachan, Abraham Coats, R. A. Muhlenberg, John Huhn, John Baker, William Coats.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, hootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from England, in all the present month of August, an assortment of* HARDWARE, CUTLERY, *and* SADLERY, *equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on very moderate terms.*

He has just received in the Dry Good line about

1200 *pieces of printed calicoes and cottons*
150 *pieces of assorted cloth*
150 *pieces of assorted coatings and duffils*
100 *pair of rose blankets*
60 *pieces striped nankeens, and*
6 *boxes of white Dutch linen.*

ALSO,

70 *boxes assorted tin*
4 *cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols*
250 *mill saws*
150 *cross cut ditto.*

August 1, 1795.

Westmoreland Furnace.

FOR *Sale at said Furnace, about three miles from Ligonier, near the state road,* STOVES, *and a fine assortment of the best* CASTINGS, *at the most reasonable prices.*

GEORGE ANSHEETS, Manager.

August 7, 1795.

N. B. Good labourers are wanted, to whom generous wages will be allowed.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,
For a Term of Years.

ONE *Hundred and Ten acres of Land, in Fayette county, on the waters of Jacob's creek, adjoining lands of William Latta, about 30 acres cleared, five of meadow, the whole under good fence, there is also a good dwelling House and Fulling Mill, with all the tools in good order, and a very good seat for a grist and saw mill. Any person inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on Peter's creek, in Washington county.*

MATTHEW HARTFORD, Fuller.

August 10, 1795.

N. B. A Journeyman Fuller wanted—Apply as above.

Allegheny County, ss.

List of causes set down for trial at September Term.

Abel James & Sons	*vs*	*William Wilson*
Lessee of J. Montgomery	*vs*	*James Snodgrass*
John Reardon	*vs*	*Robert Craighead*
William Turnbull	*vs*	*Isaac Craig*
Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Wm. Sutherland*
Adam Funk	*vs*	*Ephraim Jones*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*Wm. M'Clure*
Lessee of P. Robletter	*vs*	*David Hanna*
Lessee of R. Antis	*vs*	*David Hanna*
Lessee of J. Snodgrass	*vs*	*Alexander Swan*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Samuel Jackson*
Lessee of J. Hamilton	*vs*	*Andrew M'Cullough*
James Reed	*vs*	*Wm. Burgess*
Robert M'Gee	*vs*	*Robert Culbertson*
Arthur Gardner and James M'Call	*vs*	*William Wusthoff & John Irwin*
Lessee of J. Mossman	*vs*	*Samuel Barr*
John Colhoon	*vs*	*Wm. Sutherland*
Lessee of James Brison	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Jacob Bugher	*vs*	*Josiah Tannehill*
Thomas Moore	*vs*	*Same*
Patrick Thornton	*vs*	*Same*
John Cardonas	*vs*	*Same*
James Morrison, adm. of Moses Ward, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Michael Kearns, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Æneas M'Kay	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Jonathan Welch, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Same adm. of Richard Roach, dec.	*vs*	*Same*
Mary Abraham, admx.	*vs*	*Christopher Hays*
Lessee of W. Stephenson	*vs*	*Robert Cunningham*
William Wusthoff	*vs*	*George Balfour*
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	*Robert Hays*
George Robinson	*vs*	*John Gibson*
William Rowley	*vs*	*Charles Craig*
William Whiteman	*vs*	*Robert Hamilton*
William M'Dermutt	*vs*	*John M'Dermutt*
Moses Gibson	*vs*	*Richard Coulter and Olivia his wife*
Samuel Creigh, surviv-partner	*vs*	*Mordecai M'Donald*
Wm. Powel	*vs*	*Barnabas Hilands*
Samuel Barr	*vs*	*David Hill*
Jeremiah Wright	*vs*	*Frederick Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*Same and wife*
Same	*vs*	*Richard Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*John Meriman*
Same	*vs*	*Frederick Mereman*
James Lowry	*vs*	*Wm. Beer*
Thomas Smallman	*vs*	*John Ormsby*
Wm. Watson	*vs*	*David Mead*
Thomas Brunton	*vs*	*John Stewart*
Same	*vs*	*Wm. Stewart*
Lessee of Lewis Bond	*vs*	*R. Fitzrandolph*
Lessee of Benoni Dorson	*vs*	*Adam Poe*
Conrad Windbiddle	*vs*	*John Fisher*
Timothy Lenington	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
James Baker	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
Nathaniel Torbet	*vs*	*Robert George*
John Carr	*vs*	*Isaac Gregg*

Pittsburgh, August 15.

The Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, agitates the public mind more than any other event that has taken place since the declaration of our Independence. From New-Hampshire to Georgia the people have expressed one sentiment in abhorrence of it.

The last accounts from Presqu'isle inform us, that the Commissioners were busily employed in laying out the town.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation granting a full, free and entire pardon to all persons concerned in the late insurrection in the four western counties of Pennsylvania (excepting as is herein after excepted) of all treasons, misprison of treason, and other indictable offences against the United States, committed within the fourth survey of Pennsylvania before the 22d day of August last past, excepting and excluding therefrom, nevertheless, every person who refused or neglected to give and subscribe the assurances required by the commissioners (or having subscribed hath violated the same) and now standeth indicted or convicted of any treason, misprison of treason, or other offence against the said United States; hereby remited and releasing unto all persons, except as before excepted, all penalties incurred or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 3.

It is now no longer doubtful, whether the Spanish government have established a fort at the Chickasaw Bluff, in lat. 35 degrees North, upon the east bank of the Mississippi, within the limits of this territory. The logs, pickets, and other materials, were all prepared on the West (Spanish) side of the river, which were brought over with such expedition, that the block house and stockade were erected and cannon planted in twenty four hours. Gulosa, the Governor of the Natches, was himself at the spot, with the Vigilant and two others gallies; and informed a man who was there at the time he was erecting the block house, that he was determined to establish and maintain at that place a strong garrison. Certainly the United States will no longer passively behold the encroachments of the Spanish government.

By Yesterday's Mail:

BOSTON, August 1.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

By the arrival of Capt. Price, from Jamaica, at Newburyport, we learn—that he spoke with Capt. Butler, 60 days from Madeira, bound to Philadelphia, & who informed him, that a TREATY was positively concluded between the DEY of ALGIERS and AMERICA—and that he had seen Official Letters from Mr. CHURCH, Containing the same

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Captain Davidson, of the brig Betsey, 26 days from Cayenne, informs, that five sail had arrived from France, after 30 days passage. Three were gun boats, each mounting three 24 pounders, and two brigs, each of 16 guns. They brought intelligence of 500 men being to sail the day after them for Cayenne, to protect the colony. They brought the unfortunate men, Collot D'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, who were obliged to live, during the whole voyage in the fore-castle, as the captain of their vessel told Captain D. One of them is to be confined in the fort, the other to be sent to one of the plantations of the republic, and both kept close prisoners—Barrere, they said, was to be banished to Madagascar.

The French and English Mediterranean fleets are now both at sea, the former consists of 20 sail of the line, the latter 19, of which number four are Neapolitan. The French have the superiority in frigates. An engagement may be early looked for.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the town of Greensburgh, on the 15th day of September next, a House and Lot in the town of Greensburgh, on the east side of the Main street, adjoining lots of Peter Horbough and Priscilla Coulter, and marked in the general plan of said town No. 33. Also, an Out-lot, situate on the west side of the road leading to Mecklin's mill, adjoining the town, and lots of James Waterson and Frederick Rohrer, and containing five acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William M. Sterrett, surviving obligor of Joseph Douglass, deceased, and to be sold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sh'riff.

August 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
For Ready Money, or Short Credit,

ON *Tuesday the 4th day of September next, Five* HORSES *and Two* MARES, *some of which are suitable for the saddle, and others for the geers. Any person wishing to purchase before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber at his Store.* *For William Semple,*

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1795.

ny man seriously believe that in so
a time an instrument of this nature
have been tolerably understood by the
r part of those who were thus induced
condemnation of it? Can the result be
dered as any thing more than a sudden
tion of popular passion, excited by the
es of a party, which had adroitly seiz-
vorable moment to surprise the public
on? This spirit of precipitation and the
perance which accompanied it, pre-
d the body of merchants and the great-
rt of the most considerate citizens from
ding the meeting, and left those who
wholly under the guidance of a set of
who, with two or three exceptions,
been the uniform opposers of the go-
ent.
e intelligence of this event had no soon-
ched New-York, than the leaders of
ist were seen haranguing in every cor-
f the city to stir up our citizens into an
ion of the example of the meeting at
n. An invitation to meet at the City
quickly followed, not to consider of
s the merits of the treaty, but to unite
the meeting at Boston, to address the
ent against its ratification.
is was immediately succeeded by a
bill, full of invectives against the treaty
lord as they were inflammatory, and
fully designed to induce the citizens to
der their reason to the empire of their
ns.
vain did a respectable meeting of the
hants endeavor, by their advice, to mo-
e the violence of these views, and to
ote a spirit favorable to a discussion of
aty; in vain did a respectable body of
n of every description attend for that
ose. The leaders of the clubs resisted all
ion, and their followers by their cla-
and vociferations, rendered it imprac-
e, notwithstanding the wish of a majo-
jority of the citizens convened upon
ccasion.
n we believe that the leaders were really
e in the objections made to a discussion,
t the great and mixed mass of citizens
assembled had so thoroughly mastered
erits of the treaty, as that they might
ve been enlightened by such a discussion.

cannot be doubted that the real motive
e opposition, was the fear of a discussi-
the desire of excluding light; the adher-
to a plan of surprise and deception.—
ced we desire any fuller proof of that
of party which has stimulated the op-
n to the treaty, than is to be found in
cumstances of that opposition.
every man who is not an enemy to the
l government, who is not a prejudi-
tizen, who is capable of comprehend-
e argument, and patient and candid enough to
l to it with impartiality, I flatter my-
shall be able to demonstrate satisfacto-
the candid of some succeeding papers—
That the treaty adjusts in a reasonable
er the points in controversy between
ited States and Great-Britain, as well
e depending on the interpretation of the
of peace, as those growing out of the
t war.
That it makes no improper concessions
eat-Britain, no sacrifices on the part of
ited States.
That it secures to the United States
ments for what they grant.
That it lays upon them no restrictions
are incompatible with their honor or
interest.
That in the articles which respect war,
forms to the laws of nations.
That it violates no treaty with, nor
towards any foreign power.
That compared with our other consi-
l treaties it is upon the whole, entitled
a preference.
That it contains concessions of advan-
by Great-Britain to the United States,
no other nation has obtained
the same power.
That it gives to her no superiority of
ages over other nations with whom
ve treaties.
That interests of primary importance
r general welfare, are promoted by it.
That the too probable result of a re-
to ratify, is war, or what would be still
, a disgraceful pusillanimous submission to viola-
of our rights, unredressed and unatoned
and consequently, that it is the true in-
of the United States, that the treaty
d go into effect.
will be understood, that I speak of the
as advised to be ratified by the Se-
for this is the true question before the
c.

THE DEFENCE—No II.

VIOUS to a more particular discussion
the merits of the treaty, it may be
to advert to a suggestion which has
thrown out, namely, that the mission
Great-Britain would produce no good re-
and that the event has corresponded
this expectation.
e result of this petition is manifestly

must remember the very critical pos-
of this country at the time that mission
advised upon. A recent violation of
ights, too flagrant and too injurious to
dmitted to, had filled every American
with indignation, and every patriot
with alarm and disquietude. A few
hoped, and the great body of the community
feared, that war was inevitable.

In this crisis two sets of opinions prevailed,
one looked to measures which were to have
a compulsory effect upon Great-Britain, the
sequestration of British debts, and the cut-
ting off of intercourse wholly or partially
between the two countries; the other to vi-
gorous preparations for war and one more
effort of negociation, under the solemnity
of an extraordinary mission, to avert it.

That the latter was the best opinion, no
truly sensible man can doubt, and it may be
boldly affirmed, that the event has entirely
justified it.

If measures of coercion and reprisal had
taken place, war in all human probability
would have followed. National pride is a
very intractable thing. In the councils of
no country does it act with greater force,
than in those of Great-Britain. Whatever it
might have been in her power to yield to ne-
gociation, she could have yielded nothing to
compulsion, without self-degradation, and
without the sacrifice of that political conse-
quence which, at all times very important to a nation, was peculiarly so to her at the
juncture in question. It should be remem-
bered too, that from the relations in which
the two countries have stood to each other,
it must have cost more to the pride of Great-
Britain to have received the law from us than
from any other power.

When one nation has cause of complaint
against another, the course marked out by
practice, in the opinion of writers, and the
principals of security, the object being to
avoid war, is to precede reprisals of any kind
by a demand of reparation. To begin with
reprisals is to meet on the ground of war
and puts the other party in a condition not
to be able to recede without humiliation.

Had this course been pursued by us, it
would not only have rendered war morally
certain, but it would have united the British
nation in the vigorous support of their go-
vernment, in the prosecution of it: while
on our part, we should have been quickly
distracted and divided. The calamities of
war would have brought the most ardent to
their senses, and placed them among the first
in reprobating the government with precipi-
tation, rashness and folly; for not having
taken every chance by pacific means to avoid
so great an evil.

The example of Denmark and Sweden is
cited in support of the coercive plan. Those
powers it is asserted, by arming and acting
with vigor brought Great-Britain to terms.

But who is able to tell us the precise
course of this transaction, or the terms gain-
ed by it? Has it appeared that either Den-
mark or Sweden has obtained as much as
we have done, a stipulation of reparation for
the violation of our property contrary to the
laws of war?

Besides, what did Denmark and Sweden
do? They armed and they negociated. They
did not begin by retaliations and reprisals.—
The United States also armed and negociat-
ed, and like Denmark and Sweden prudently
forbore reprisals. The conduct of the three
countries agreed in principle, equally steering
clear of a precipitate resort to reprisals, and
contradicting the doctrines and advice of our
war party.

The course pursued by our government
was then in coincidence with the example
of Denmark and Sweden—and it may be ad-
ded was in every view the wisest.

Few nations can have stronger inducements
than the United States to cultivate
peace. Their infant state in general; their
want of marine in particular to protect their
commerce, would render war in an extreme
degree, a calamity. It would not only ar-
rest our present rapid progress to strength
and prosperity, but would probably throw
us back into a state of debility and impover-
ishment, from which it would require years
to emerge. Our trade, navigation and mer-
cantile capital would be essentially destroyed.
Spain being an associate with Great Britain,
a general Indian war might be expected to
desolate the whole extent of our frontier—
our exports obstructed, agriculture would of
course languish; all other branches of indus-
try would proportionally suffer; our public
debt instead of a gradual diminution would
sustain a great augmentation, and drew with
it a large increase of taxes and burthens on
the people.

But these evils however great, were per-
haps, not the worst to be apprehended. It
was to be feared that the war would be con-
ducted in a spirit which would render it
more than ordinarily calamitous. There are
too many proofs that a considerable party
among us is deeply infected with those horrid
principles of Jacobinism which proceeding
from one excess to another have made France
a theatre of blood, and which notwithstand-
ing the most vigorous efforts of the national
representation to suppress it, keeps the des-
tinies of France suspended by a thread. It
was too probable that the direction of the
war, if commenced, would have fallen into
the hands of men of this description. The
consequences of this, even in imagination,
are such as to make any virtuous man shud-
der.

It was therefore in a peculiar manner the
duty of the government to take all possible
chances for avoiding war. The plan adopt-
ed was the only one which could claim this
advantage.

To precipitate nothing, to gain time by
negociation, was to leave the country in a
situation to profit by any events which
might turn up tending to restrain a spirit of
hostility in Great-Britain, and to dispose her
to reasonable accommodation.

The successes of France which opportune
occurred, allowing them to have had an in-
fluence upon the issue, so far from disparag-
ing the merit of the plan which was pursued
serves to illustrate its wisdom. This was one
of the chances which procrastination gave,
and one which it was natural to take into
calculation.

Had the reverse been the case, the posture
of negociation was still preferable to that of
retaliation and reprisal; for in this case, the
triumphs of Great-Britain, their gauntlet hav-
ing been thrown by us, would have stimu-
lated her to take it up without hesitation.

By taking the ground of negociation in at-
titude of preparation for war, we at the
same time carried the appeal to the prudence
of the British cabinet, without wounding
its pride, and to the justice and interest of
the British nation, without exciting feelings
of resentment.

This conduct was calculated to range the
public opinion of that country on our side, to
oppose it to the indulgence of hostile views
in the cabinet, and in case of war, to lay the
foundation of schism and dissatisfaction.

But one of the most important advantages
to be expected from the course pursued, was
the securing of unanimity among ourselves,
if, after all the pains taken to avoid war, it
had been forced upon us.

As on the one hand, it was certain that
division and discontent would have em-
barrassed and enfeebled our exertions in a
war produced by any circumstances of in-
temperance in our public councils or not en-
deavored to be prevented by all the mildest
expedients usual in similar cases. So, on the
other, it was equally certain, that our having
ineffectually exhausted those expedients,
would connect us into a firm mass, keep us
steady and persevering amidst whatever vici-
situdes might happen, and nerve our efforts to
the utmost extent of our resources.

This union among ourselves, and division
among our enemies, were inestimable effects
of the moderate plan, if it had promised no
other advantage.

But to gain time was of vast moment to us
in other senses. Not a seaport of the United
States was fortified, so as to be protected
against the insults of a single frigate. Our
magazines were in every respect too scantily
supplied. It was highly desirable to obviate
these deficiencies before matters came to ex-
tremity.

Moreover, the longer we kept out of the
war, if obliged to go into it at last, the
shorter would be the duration of the calami-
ties incident to it.

The circumstances of the injury of which
we more immediately complained, afforded
an additional reason for preceding reprisals
by negociation. The order of the sixth of
November directed neutral vessels to be bro't
in for *adjudication*. This was an equivocal
phrase, and though there was so much cause
to suspect that it was intended to operate as
it did, yet there was a possibility of misco-
struction, and that possibility was a reason
in the nature of the thing for giving to the
British government an opportunity of ex-
plaining before retaliations took place.

To all this it may be added, that one of
the substitutes for the plan pursued, the se-
questration of debts, was a measure no less
difficult than impolitic; as will be shewn in
the remarks which will be applied to the
tenth article of the treaty.

But it is unimportant to the real friends of
republican government, that the plan pursu-
ed, as congenial with that pacific character
which is ascribed to it. Would it have been
more desirable that the government of our
nation, cast stripping the war maxims of Eu-
rope, should, without a previous demand of
reparation, have rushed into reprisals, and
consequently into war?

However this may be, it is a well ascer-
tained fact, that our country never appeared
so regular and respectable as in the position
which it assumed upon the occasion. Europe
was struck with the dignified moderation of
our conduct, the character of our govern-
ment and nation acquired a new elevation.

It cannot escape an attentive observer, that
the language which in the first instance con-
demned the mission of an envoy extraordi-
nary to Great Britain, and which now con-
demns the treaty negociated by him, seems
to consider the United States as among the
first rate powers of the world in point of
strength and resources, and proportions to them
a conduct predicted from that condition.

To under rate our just importance would
be a degrading error. To over rate it may
lead to dangerous mistakes.

A very powerful state may frequently hu-
zard a high and haughty tone with good po-
licy, but a weak state can scarcely ever do it
without imprudence. The last is yet our
character, though we are the embryo of a
great empire. It is therefore better suited to
our situation to measure each step with the
utmost caution; to hazard as little as possible,
in the cases in which we are injured to blend
moderation with firmness, and brandish the
weapons of hostility only when it is appa-
rent that the use of them is unavoidable.

It is not to be inferred from this that we
are to crouch to any power on earth, or
tamely to suffer our rights to be violated.—
A nation which is capable of this meanness
will quickly have no rights to protect, it
knows not how to defend.

But the true inference is, that we ought
not lightly to seek or provoke a rupture with
—that of the differences between us & other
nations we ought carefully to avoid measures
which tend to widen the breach; and that
we should scrupulously abstain from whatever
may be construed into reprisals till after the
fruitless employment of all amicable means
has reduced it to a certainty that there is no
alternative.

If we can avoid war for ten or twelve years
more, we shall then have acquired a solidi-
ty, which will make it no more than a com-
mon calamity, and will authorise us in our
national discussions to take a higher and more
imposing tone.

This is a consideration of the greatest
weight to determine us to exert all our pru-
dence and address to keep out of war as long
as it shall be possible; to defer to a state of
manhood a struggle to which infancy is ill
adapted. This is the most effectual way to
disappoint the enemies of our welfare; to
pursue a contrary conduct may be to play into
to their hands, and to gratify their wishes.
If there be a foreign power which sees with
envy or ill-will our growing prosperity, that
power must discern that our infancy is the
time for clipping our wings. We ought to
be wise enough to see, that this is no time
for trying our strength.

Should we be able to escape the storm
which at this juncture agitates Europe, our
disputes with Great-Britain terminated; we
may hope to postpone war to a distant pe-
riod. This, at least, will greatly diminish
the chances of it. For then there will re-
main only one power with whom we have
any embarrassing discussion. I allude to
Spain, and the question of the Mississippi;
and there is reason to hope that this question
by the natural progress of things, and per-
severance in amicable course, will finally be
arranged to our satisfaction without the ne-
cessity of the *dernier resort*.

The allusion to this case suggests one or
two important reflections. How unwise
would it have been to invite or facilitate a
quarrel with Great-Britain, at a moment
when she and Spain were engaged in a com-
mon cause, both of them having besides,
controverted points with the United States?
How wise will it be to adjust our differences
with the most formidable of these two pow-
ers, and to have only to contend with one
of them?

This policy is so obvious, that it requires
an extraordinary degree of infatuation not
to be sensible of it, and not to view with fa-
vor any measure which tends to so important a result.

This cursory review of the motives which
may be supposed to have governed our pub-
lic councils in the mission to Great-Britain
serves not only to vindicate the measure thus
pursued, but to warn us against a prejudicial
judgment of the result, which may, in the
end, defeat the salutary purposes of that
measure.

I proceed now to observe summarily, that
the objects of the mission, contrary to what
has been asserted, have been substantially
obtained. What were those? They were
principally, 1. To adjust the matter of con-
troversy concerning the interpretation of the
treaty of peace, and especially to obtain re-
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CAMILLUS.

American Occurrences.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

TOWN-MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice in the different parts of this City, a numerous assemblage of Citizens appeared at the Court-house, when David M'Mechen was appointed Chairman, and the following Resolutions adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens now assembled do disapprove of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, lately negotiated with Great-Britain, and ratified on the part of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of this meeting, that an address be presented to the President of the United States, expressive of this disapprobation of said treaty, and requesting that it may not be ratified.

It was then unanimously resolved, That an address to this effect was ready to be [illegible] and subscribed, it was ordered [illegible] That the said address be read

ny man seriously believe that in so
a time an instrument of this nature
have been tolerably understood by the
r part of those who were thus induced
condemnation of it? Can the result be
ered as any thing more than a sudden
tion of popular passion, excited by the
es of a party, which had adroitly seiz-
vorable moment to surprise the public
on? This spirit of precipitation and the
erance which accompanied it, pre-
d the body of merchants and the great-
t of the most considerate citizens from
ing the meeting, and left those who
wholly under the guidance of a set of
who, with two or three exceptions,
ven the uniform opposers of the go-
nt.
intelligence of this event had no soon-
ched New-York, than the leaders of
ots were seen haranguing in every cor-
f the city to stir up our citizens into an
ion of the example of the meeting at
n. An invitation to meet at the City
quickly followed, not to consider of
the merits of the treaty, but to unite
he meeting at Boston, to address the
nt against its ratification.
is was immediately succeeded by a
bill, full of invectives against the treaty
ard as they were inflammatory, and
fully disfigured to induce the citizens to
der their reason to the empire of their
s.
ain did a respectable meeting of the
nts endeavor, by their advice, to mo-
e the violence of these views, and to
ote a spirit favorable to a discussion of
eaty; in vain did a respectable body of
n of every description attend for that
se. The leaders of the clubs resisted all
sion, and their followers by their cla-
and vociferations, rendered it imprac-
e, notwithstanding the wish of a majo-
jority of the citizens convened upon
casion.
we believe that the leaders were really
e in the objections made to a discussion,
t the great and mixed mass of citizens
assembled had so thoroughly mastered
erits of the treaty, as that they might
ve been enlightened by facts a discussi-

annot be doubted that the real motive
opposition, was the fear of a discussi-
the desire of excluding light; the adher-
to a plan of surprise and deception.—
eed we define any fuller proof of that
of party which has stimulated the op-
n to the treaty, than is to be found in
rcumstances of that opposition.
every man who is not an enemy to the
al government, who is not a prejudic-
man, who is capable of comprehend-
e argument, and patient enough to
l to it with impartiality, I flatter my-
shall be able to demonstrate satisfacto-
the course of some succeeding papers—
That the treaty adjusts in a reasonable
er the points in controversy between
ited States and Great-Britain, as well
se depending on the interpretation of the
of peace, as those growing out of the
t war.
That it makes no improper concessions
eat-Britain, no sacrifices on the part of
ited States.
That it secures to the United States
ulants for what they grant.
That it lays upon them no restrictions
are incompatible with their honor or
interest.
That in the articles which respect war,
forms to the laws of nations.
That it violates no treaty with, nor
towards any foreign power.
That compared with our other com-
cial treaties it is upon the whole, enti-
to a preference.
That it contains concessions of advan-
by Great-Britain to the United States,
no other nation has obtained
the same power.
That it gives to her no superiority of
ntages over other nations with whom
ve treaties.
That interests of primary importance
r general welfare, are promoted by it.
That the too probable result of a re-
to ratify, is war, or what would be still
, a disgraceful palliation of violation
of our rights, unredressed and unatoned
nd consequently, that it is the true in-
of the United States, that the treaty
l go into effect.
will be understood, that I speak of the
as advised to be ratified by the Se-
forthin is the true question before the
.

THE DEFENCE——No II.

OUS to a more particular discussi-
the merits of the treaty, it may be
to advert to a suggestion which has
thrown out, namely, that the million
eat-Britain would produce no good re-
and that the event has corresponded
the anticipation.
e reverse of this position is manifestly

must remember the very critical pos-
of this country at the time that million
delived upon. A recent violation of
ights, too flagrant and too injurious to
mitted to, had filled every American
with indignation, and every patriot
with alarm and disquietude. A few
hoped, and the great body of the community
feared, that war was inevitable.

In this crisis two sets of opinions prevailed,
one looked to measures which were to have
a compulsory effect upon Great-Britain, the
sequestration of British debts, and the cut-
ting off of intercourse wholly or partially
between the two countries; the other to vi-
gorous preparations for war and one more
effort of negociation, under the solemnity
of an extraordinary mission, to avert it.

That the latter was the best opinion, no
truly sensible man can doubt, and it may be
boldly affirmed, that the event has entirely
justified it.

If measures of coercion and reprisal had
taken place, war in all human probability
would have followed. National pride is a
very intractable thing. In the councils of
no country does it act with greater force,
than in those of Great-Britain. Whatever it
might have been in her power to yield to ne-
gociation, she could have yielded nothing to
compulsion, without self-degradation, and
without the sacrifice of that political conse-
quence which, at all times very important
to a nation, was peculiarly so to her at the
juncture in question. It should be remem-
bered too, that from the relations in which
the two countries have stood to each other,
it must have cost more to the pride of Great-
Britain to have received the law from us than
from any other power.

When one nation has cause of complaint
against another, the course marked out by
practice, in the opinion of writers, and the
principals of security, the object being to
avoid war, is to precede reprisals of any kind
by a demand of reparation. To begin with
reprisals is to meet on the ground of war
and puts the other party in a condition not
to be able to recede without humiliation.

Had this course been pursued by us, it
would not only have rendered war morally
certain, but it would have united the British
nation in the vigorous support of their go-
vernment, in the prosecution of it: while
on our part, we should have been quickly
distracted and divided. The calamities of
war would have brought the most ardent to
their senses, and placed them among the first
in reproaching the government with precipi-
tation, rashness and folly; for not having
taken every chance by pacific means to avoid
so great an evil.

The example of Denmark and Sweden is
cited in support of the coercive plan. Those
powers it is asserted, by arming and acting
with vigor brought Great-Britain to terms.

But who is able to tell us the precise
course of this transaction, or the terms gain-
ed by it? Has it appeared that either Den-
mark or Sweden has obtained as much as
we have done, a stipulation of reparation for
the violation of our property contrary to the
laws of war?

Besides, what did Denmark and Sweden
do? They armed and they negociated. They
did not begin by retaliations and reprisals.—
The United States also armed and negociat-
ed, and like Denmark and Sweden prudently
forbore reprisals. The conduct of the three
countries agreed in principle, equally steering
clear of a precipitate resort to reprisals, and
contradicting the doctrines and advice of our
war party.

The course pursued by our government
was then in coincidence with the example
of Denmark and Sweden—and it may be ad-
ded was in every view the wisest.

Few nations can have stronger inducements than the United States to cultivate peace. Their infant state in general; their want of marine in particular to protect their commerce, would render war in an extreme degree, a calamity. It would not only arrest our present rapid progress to strength and prosperity, but would probably throw us back into a state of debility and impoverishment, from which it would require years to emerge. Our trade, navigation and mercantile capital would be essentially destroyed. Spain being an associate with Great Britain, a general Indian war might be expected to desolate the whole extent of our frontier—our exports obstructed, agriculture would of course languish; all other branches of industry would proportionally suffer; our public debt instead of a gradual diminution would sustain a great augmentation, and draw with it a large increase of taxes and burthens on the people.

But these evils however great, were perhaps, not the worst to be apprehended. It was to be feared that the war would be conducted in a spirit which would render it more than ordinarily calamitous. There are too many proofs that a considerable party among us is deeply infected with those horrid principles of Jacobinism which proceeding from one excess to another have made France a theatre of blood, and which notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the national representation to suppress it, keeps the destinies of France suspended by a thread. It was too probable that the direction of the war, if commenced, would have fallen into the hands of men of this description. The consequences of this, even in imagination, are such as to make any virtuous man shudder.

It was therefore in a peculiar manner the duty of the government to take all possible chances for avoiding war. The plan adopted was the only one which could claim this advantage.

To precipitate nothing, to gain time by negotiation, was to leave the country in a situation to profit by any events which might turn up tending to restrain a spirit of hostility in Great-Britain, and to dispose her to reasonable accommodation.

The successes of France which opportune occurred, allowing them to have had an influence upon the issue, so far from disparaging the merit of the plan which was pursued serves to illustrate its wisdom. This was one of the chances which procrastination gave, and one which it was natural to take into calculation.

Had the reverse been the case, the posture of negociation was still preferable to that of retaliation and reprisal; for in this case, the triumphs of Great-Britain, their gauntlet having been thrown by us, would have stimulated her to take it up without hesitation.

By taking the ground of negociation in attitude of preparation for war, we at the same time carried the appeal to the prudence of the British cabinet, without wounding its pride, and to the justice and interest of the British nation, without exciting feelings of resentment.

This conduct was calculated to range the public opinion of that country on our side, to oppose it to the indulgence of hostile views in the cabinet, and in case of war, to lay the foundation of schism and dissatisfaction.

But one of the most important advantages to be expected from the course pursued, was the securing of unanimity among ourselves, if, after all the pains taken to avoid war, it had been forced upon us.

As on the one hand, it was certain that dissention and discontent would have embarrassed and enfeebled our exertions in a war produced by any circumstances of intemperance in our public councils or not endeavored to be prevented by all the mildest expedients usual in similar cases. So, on the other, it was equally certain, that our having ineffectually exhausted those expedients, would connect us into a firm mass, keep us steady and persevering amidst whatever vicissitudes might happen, and nerve our efforts to the utmost extent of our resources.

This union among ourselves, and division among our enemies, were inestimable effects of the moderate plan, if it had promised no other advantage.

But to gain time was of vast moment to us in other respects. Not a seaport of the United States was fortified, so as to be protected against the insults of a single frigate. Our magazines were in every respect too scantily supplied. It was highly desirable to obviate these deficiencies before matters came to extremity.

Moreover, the longer we kept out of the war, if obliged to go into it at last, the shorter would be the duration of the calamities incident to it.

The circumstances of the injury of which we more immediately complained, afforded an additional reason for preceding reprisals by negociation. The order of the sixth of November directed neutral vessels to be bro't in for *adjudication*. This was an equivocal phrase, and though there was so much cause to suspect that it was intended to operate as it did, yet there was a possibility of misconstruction, and that possibility was a reason in the nature of the thing for giving to the British government an opportunity of explaining before retaliations took place.

To all this it may be added, that one of the substitutes for the plan pursued, the sequestration of debts, was a measure no less difficult than impolitic; as will be shewn in the remarks which will be applied to the tenth article of the treaty.

But it is unimportant to the real friends of republican government, that the plan pursued, as congenial with that pacific character which is ascribed to it. Would it have been more desirable that the government of our nation, out stripping the war maxims of Europe, should, without a previous demand of reparation, have rushed into reprisals, and consequently into war?

However this may be, it is a well ascertained fact, that our country never appeared so august and respectable as in the position which it assumed upon the occasion. Europe was struck with the dignified moderation of our conduct, the character of our government and nation acquired a new elevation.

It cannot escape an attentive observer, that the language which in the first instance condemned the mission of an envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and which now condemns the treaty negociated by him, seems to consider the United States as among the first rate powers of the world in point of strength and resources, and proportion to them a conduct predicted from that condition.

To under rate our just importance would be a degrading error. To over rate it may lead to dangerous mistakes.

A very powerful state may frequently hazard a high and haughty tone with good policy, but a weak state can scarcely ever do it without imprudence. The fact is yet our character, though we are the embryo of a great empire. It is therefore better suited to our situation to measure each step with the utmost caution; to hazard as little as possible, in the cases in which we are injured to blend moderation with firmness, and brandish the weapon of hostility only when it is apparent that the use of them is unavoidable.

It is not to be inferred from this that we are to crouch to any power on earth, or tamely to suffer our rights to be violated.—A nation which is capable of this meanness, will quickly have no rights to [illegible] how to defend.

But the true inference is, that we are not likely to seek or provoke a war—that of the differences between us and nations we ought carefully to avoid every one which tend to widen the breach—that we should scrupulously abstain from every thing which may be construed into reprisals or the fruitless employment of all means which has reduced it to a certainty that there is no alternative.

If we can avoid war for ten or twelve more, we shall then have acquired a maturity, which will make it no more than a common calamity, and will authorise us to assume national discussions to take a higher and more imposing tone.

This is a consideration of the greatest weight to determine us to exert all our prudence and address to keep out of war as long as it shall be possible; to defer to a period of manhood a struggle to which infancy is ill adapted. This is the most effectual way to disappoint the enemies of our welfare. To pursue a contrary conduct may be to play into their hands, and to gratify their wishes.

If there be a foreign power which sees with envy or ill-will our growing prosperity, that power must discern that our infancy is the time for clipping our wings. We ought to be wise enough to see, that this is no time for trying our strength.

Should we be able to escape the storm which at this juncture agitates Europe, our disputes with Great-Britain terminated, we may hope to postpone war to a distant period. This, at least, will greatly diminish the chances of it. For then there will remain only one power with whom we have any embarrassing discussion. I allude to Spain, and the question of the Mississippi; and there is reason to hope that this question by the natural progress of things, and perseverance in amicable course, will finally be arranged to our satisfaction without the necessity of the *dernier resort*.

The allusion to this case suggests one or two important reflections. How unwise would it have been to invite or facilitate a quarrel with Great-Britain, at a moment when she and Spain were engaged in a common cause, both of them having besides, controverted points with the United States! How wise will it be to adjust our differences with the most formidable of these two powers, and to have only to contend with one of them?

This policy is so obvious, that it requires an extraordinary degree of infatuation not to be sensible of it, and not to view with favor any measure which tends to so important a result.

This cursory review of the motives which may be supposed to have governed our public councils in the mission to Great-Britain serves not only to vindicate the measure then pursued, but to warn us against a premature judgment of the result, which may, in the end, defeat the salutary purposes of those measures.

I proceed now to observe summarily, that the objects of the mission, contrary to what has been asserted, have been substantially obtained. What were those? They were principally, 1. To adjust the matter of controversy concerning the interpretation of the treaty of peace, and especially to obtain restitution of the western posts. 2. To obtain reparation for the captures and spoliations of our property in the course of the existing war.

Both these objections have been provided for; and it will be shewn when we come to comment upon the articles which make the provision in each case, that it is a reasonable one, as good a one as ought to have been expected; as good a one as there is any prospect of obtaining hereafter; one which is consistent with our honor to accept, and which our interest bids us to close with.

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CAMILLUS.

American Occurrences.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

TOWN-MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice in the different parts of this City, a numerous assemblage of Citizens convened at the Court-house, when David M'Mechen was appointed Chairman, and the following Resolutions adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens here assembled do disapprove of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, lately negotiated with Great-Britain, and ofered to by the Senate of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of this meeting, that an address be presented to the President of the United States, expressive of their disapprobation of said treaty, and requesting that it may not be ratified.

It was also unanimously resolved, that an address to this effect was ready to be [illegible] for signature, it was ordered accordingly. That the said address be read